

IGHANDY, Z.

Damages caused by frost-cracks in our oak forests. p. 81.
(AZ ERDOMERNOKI FOISKOLD KOZLEMENYEI, No. 2, 1956. Sopron, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sep. 1957. Uncl.

IGMANDY, Z.

"Fungi causing the decay of the stumps of oak seedlings in forest." p. 131

ERDESZETTUDOMANYI KOZLEMENYEK. Erdomernoki Foiskola. Az Erdomernoki
Foiskola Kozlemenyei Sopron, Hungary

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

IGMANDY, ZOLTAN
Hungary/Plant Diseases. Diseases of Forest Plants.

Q-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34925

Author : ~~Igmady~~ Zoltan

Inst : Not given

Title : Effect of the Enviromental Factors on the Distribution of Xanthocrous obliquus (Pers) B. and G. in the Planting of the Austrian Oak in Hills and Mountains. (Vliyaniye faktorov sredy na rasprostraneniye Xanthocrous obliquus (pers.) B. et G. v nasazhdeniyakh duba avstriyskovo v usloviyakh kholmov i gor)

Orig Pub : Erdo, 1957, 6, No 4, 121-124

Abstract : No abstract

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~~IGMANDY, Zoltan~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051 32(

Fungi of oak and their effect on the quality of wood. Faipar 11
no.11:343-346 N '59.

1. Erdomernoki Foiskola Erdovedelemtani Tanszeke, Sopron.

IGMANDY, Zoltan, dr.; PAGONY, Hubert, dr.

Data on the life of *Lyctus linearis* Goeze. Faipar 12 no.6:190-
192 Je '62.

1. Erdomernoki Foiskola es Erdeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet.

IGMANDY, Zoltan, dr., egyetemi docens (Sopron); PAGONY, Hubert, dr.

Dangerous fungi perilous to white and grey poplars in Hungary. Erdo 14 no.1:19-25 Ja '65.

1. Scientific Division Chief, Scientific Institute of Forestry, Sopron (for Pagony).

GAVRIIA, I., Prof.; CUCU, A.; IGHA, M.

Notes on cases of leptospirosis in the clinic for contagious diseases
in Cluj. Med. int., Bucur. 10 no.5:679-686 May 58.

1. Incorare efectuata in clinica de boli contagioase, Cluj.
(LEPTOSPIROSIS, case reports
in Rumanians in Cluj. etiol., epidemiol. & diag.)

GAVRILA, I., prof.; COMES, L., conf.; IGNA, M., dr.; ONESCIUC, I., dr.;
BOTA, R., dr.

Problems of interpretation of sideremia in the diagnosis of
jaundices. Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.11:1619-1627 N '60.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli contagioase, Cluj, director
prof. I. Gavrilă.
(IRON blood) (JAUNDICE diagnosis)

COMES, L., conf.; MURESEANU, T.; IGNA, M.; URCAN, S.; SERBAN, I.

Staphylococcal infections in the clinic of infectious diseases. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:21-22 Ja-F '61.

*

COMES, L., conf.; IGNA, M.; URCAN, I.

Staphylococcal acute angina. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:30-31 Ja-F
'61.

*

GAVRILA, I.; COMES, L.; IGNA, M.; BERDILA, L.; MARINA, M.; TURCAS, C.;
KIRALY, M.

Transaminase and aldolase in the diagnosis of epidemic hepatitis.

Stud. cercet. med. intern. 3 no.4:461-471 '62.

(JAUNDICE)

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

(ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE)

(ALDOLASE)

ROMANIA

GAVRILA, I., Professor; IGNA, M., MD; GORGAN, V., MD; SOLOVIEV, M., MD; NEGOMIREANU, T., MD.

Clinic of Contagious Diseases (Clinica de boli contagioase),
Cluj; Director: Professor I. Gavrilă. - (for all)

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 5, 1 Mar 63, pp 313-322.

"The Accidents in Corticotherapy in Infectious Pathology."

(5)

IGNACHAK, I. [Ihnachak, I.] (Varshava)

Propagation of stresses in an indefinite medium with a hole
caused by a dynamic nucleus of thermoelastic deformation.

Prykl.mekh. 6 no.4:368-374 '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut osnovnykh problem tekhniki, Pol'skaya AN.
(Thermal stresses)

BLAIM, Alicja, IGNACIUK, Alina

Effect of therapy on the growth and development of hypothyroid children. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.36:1367-1369 7 S '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Pediatricznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
kierownik (prof. dr. med. T. Lewenfisz-Wojnarowska).

IGNACY, Erwin

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(5)
The effect of a diet of beans upon the acid-alkali balance
(preliminary report). Zbigniew Augustin and Erwin Ig-
nacy (Wrocław Univ.). *Compt. rend. soc. sci. lettres Wro-
claw* 2, No. 2, Commun. No. 3, 1-2(1947).—Ingestion of
150 g. of cooked beans by a human subject and by a dog in-
creased the pH of urine from approx. 5 to 8. Urine Na
and K also increased, NH₄ and P decreased, and Cl concn.
was unchanged. Serum Na content decreased from 515
to 362 m.g. %. The alkalosis reached a max. in 1 to 2 hrs.
and returned to initial levels in 3 to 4 hrs. P. L. E.

LUKASIEWICZ, M.; FRAENKEL, E.; technika spolupraca HOVAN, J.; IGNACZ, I.

Contribution on a method of evaluating the analgesic action of
drugs. Cesk. farm. 12 no.2:85-89 F '62

1. Farmakologický ústav Lekárskej fakulty UPJS, Kosice.
(ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS) (PHARMACOLOGY)

IGNACZ, Janos; NAGY, Mihaly; LORANT, Ivan; RADNOTI, László; TAKACS, Kalman

Manufacturing joined leatherboards from splits and split waste materials. Bor cipo 10 no.3:77-80 My '60.

1. Ujpesti Borgyar (for Ignacz and Nagy). 2. Boripari Kutató Intézet (for Lorant and Radnoti). 3. Boripari Igazgatószoba (for Takacs).

IGNACZ, Jenos; NAGY, Mihaly; LORANT, Ivan; RADNOTI, Laszlo; TAKACS, Kalman.

Making joined leather boards of splits and split refuses.
Bor oipo 10 no.3:77-80 My'60

1. Ujpesti Borgeyar (for Ignacz and Nagy). 2. Boripari Kutato Intezet (for Lorant and Radnoti). 3. Boripari Igazgatosag (for Takacs). 4. "Bor- es Cipotechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Lorant).

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S.A. 15-1402, P.
sect / B

Relays Electronic Limiters

631.318.563 : 631.318.925.44 : 631.314.2
773. A new heat-operated relay for protection of
transformers, cables and other electrical machinery.
P. KOPACHEK. *Elektrotechnika*, 44, 308-11 (Oct., 1951)
In Hungarian.

To obtain reliable operation of a relay which
responds to the temperature conditions of a winding
it is necessary to reproduce faithfully the individual
factors affecting winding temperature. The suggested
relay is basically a specially designed Ferraris instru-

ment. Both windings are fed with a current pro-
portional to the current flowing in the winding to
be protected, producing a torque which is propor-
tional to the heat losses. The disc acts against a
spring and its movement is braked. It is shown that
the angular displacement can be used to reproduce
the temperature, the brake constant for reproducing
the heat capacity and the spring constant to reproduce
the specific heat transfer. The number of revolutions
of the disc is shown by an indicator and represents
with great accuracy the temperature of the winding.
Relay contacts close after several revolutions of the
disc and adjustments can be made with high accuracy.
The method is based on analogy and the appropriate
relations are derived.

2. GACS

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was investigated for the large-scale development of the
Huntington power system. All sorts of factors of an in-
crease in the power of the network analyzer
by increasing and better conditions of defining and in-
creased limits, as well as for other factors, to study
state and transient stability. For a network analyzer to
be used with adjustable elements, especially with a cap-
acitor, according to calculations on economy published
in the article, a higher frequency would mean only a
negligible saving. This is due to the fact that the cost
of generator elements and capacitors is lower by about
20% at higher frequencies which is relatively small com-
pared to the total expenses of the network analyzer.
However, it goes for the construction and the measuring
instruments are effected by the power reserves. The active
power is measured by resistors and instruments also de-
signed by the Institute specially for this purpose. The deter-
mination of phase angles is effected with a mechanical
resistor by a compensating method. All these measure-
ments may be effected at any point on the network under
study. The end of the generation channels may be set by
means of multi-tap transformers. For the network analyzer
there are 20 generator elements, 20 load elements, 20 line
elements, 20 induction motors, 20 capacitors, 20 inductors, 20
represent the network. The network is also connected to
electronic wattmeter, as well as the network is connected
with air gap and line, which is connected to the
network analyzer.

41

IGNACZ, F.

"Influence of an error in measuring power on the accuracy of the determination of the phase angle." Elektrotechnika, Budapest, Vol. 47, No. 2, Feb. 1954, p. 57.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

IGNACZ, P.

IGNACZ, P. Extinguisher tube surge diverters and their development in Hungary.
p. 157

Vol. 49, no. 6, June 1956

ELEKTROTECHNIKA

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

SO: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 3, March 1957

to place the potentiometer in position output of about 1000 ohms in
parallel with the potentiometer output. M. 1000000000

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Ignacz, P.

Reduced scale models and computing machines in the service of raising the technical standard of electric-power industry. p. 193

ELEKTROTECHNIKA. (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesület.)
Budapest, Hungary. Index to V. 51, 1958. Vol.52, no.5/6, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (E:AI) LC, Vol. 8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

IGNACZ, Pal, Kossuth-dijas, a muszaki tudományok doktora

Work of the Electric Power Research Institute in the past
ten years. Elektrotechnika 53 no.2/3:54-59 '60.

1. Intezet i igazgato.

IGNACZAK, Jozef

Rayleigh waves in a nonhomogeneous isotropic elastic semi-space. Pt.1. *Archiw mech* 15 no.3:341-346 '63.

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

Ignaczak, Józef. Thermal displacements in an elastic semi-space due to sudden heating of the boundary plane. Arch. Mech. Stos. 9 (1957), 395-416. (Polish and Russian summaries)

This paper contains a solution of a special problem in the theory of thermoelasticity. The problem is dynamical in the sense that it employs the dynamical equations of the theory of elasticity and includes the term $\partial T / \partial t$ in the equation governing the distribution of the temperature T ; it does not however include in this equation the term proportional to the rate of change of the dilatation introduced by M. A. Biot [J. Appl. Phys. 27 (1956), 240-253; MR 17, 1035] and therefore its solution cannot be described as a completely dynamical solution. The boundary conditions on the displacement field vector $u_i(x_1, x_2, x_3, t)$ are $u_i(x_1, x_2, 0, t) = 0$, $u_i(x_1, x_2, x_3, 0) = 0$, $\dot{u}_i(x_1, x_2, x_3, 0) = 0$ so that they too are rather special and do not correspond to an obvious physical situation. The deformation of the solid is produced by a steady heat source of strength T^* situated at the point $(\xi_1^*, \xi_2^*, 0)$. The formal solution of the problem is obtained by introducing a "thermoelastic dynamic potential" function Φ with the property $u_i = \partial \Phi / \partial x_i$ and by the use of Fourier transforms; certain properties of retarded potentials are also employed. No numerical results are quoted. I. N. Sneddon (Glasgow).

T.H.
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Ignaczak, Józef
Ignaczak, Józef Thermal stresses²⁶ in a long cylinder heated in a discontinuous manner over the lateral surface. Arch. Mech. Stos. 10 (1958), 25-34. (Polish and Russian summaries)

The temperature stresses are found in a long solid circular cylinder under steady state conditions; the surface temperature is constant circumferentially and varies axially as Heaviside's step function. Integration of the

equations of thermo-elasticity is effected by introducing the thermoelastic potential of displacement.

E. H. Mansfield (Farnborough).

Adys

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Ignaczak, Józef. The stresses due to a nucleus of thermoclastic strain in a semi-infinite plate containing a semicircular notch. Arch. Mech. Stos. 10 (1958), 707-713. (Polish and Russian summaries)

Consider a semi-infinite elastic plate, the straight edge of which has a semi-circular notch. The paper aims at the two-dimensional solution appropriate to a center of dilatation which lies on the axis of symmetry in the interior of the plate. Starting with the known elementary solution for the center of dilatation inside a half-plane, the author reduces the residual problem to the solution of an infinite system of linear algebraic equations. This is accomplished by means of a scheme originally employed by Maunsell [Philos. Mag., Ser. 7, 21 (1936), 765-773] in connection with the problem of the notched plate under tension. (A solution in integral form to the present residual problem could be obtained on the basis of C. B. Ling's [J. Math. Phys. 26 (1947), 284-289; MR 9, 481] approach to Maunsell's problem.)

E. Sternberg (Providence, R.I.)

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24.4200

1327, 2808, 2807

23903

P/033/60/012/002/008/008
D214/D301

AUTHORS: Piechocki, Władysław, and Ignaczak, Józef (Warsaw)

TITLE: Some problems of dynamic distortion in thermo-elasticity

PERIODICAL: Archiwum mechaniki stosowanej, v. 12, no. 2, 1960, 259 - 278

TEXT: The problems of dynamic thermal distortion considered here are those of a temperature field discontinuous in space and time. By analogy with a static case, a non-steady state nucleus of thermoelastic strain which may be surface, linear, or point nucleus, is introduced and it means that in a body of volume V the temperature distribution has the form

$$T^*(x_1, \xi_1; t) = \delta(x_1 - \xi_1) \delta(t), \quad (0.4)$$

where $\delta = \delta(x)$ is the Dirac function, knowledge of the solution

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denoted by $[S^*(x_1, \xi_1, t)]$ of the dynamic problem for a non-steady state nucleus enables one to obtain the solutions for any other temperature distribution $T = T(x_1, t)$ from

$$[S(x_1, t)] = \int_0^t d\tau \int [S^*(x_1, \xi_1, t-\tau)] T(\xi_1, \tau) dV(\xi_1). \quad (0.5)$$

The problems considered here are point symmetric for the elastic sphere and the infinite body with a spherical cavity. For the case of a non-steady state nucleus of thermoelastic strain distributed over a spherical surface in an infinite body, the temperature distribution has the form

$$T(r, r_0; t) = \delta(r - r_0) \delta(t), \quad (1.1)$$

where $\delta = \delta(r)$ is the Dirac function. For a temperature field discontinuous in time the authors obtain

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Some problem of dynamic ...

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{2}{\partial_0 c_1} \frac{r}{r_0} \chi(r, r_0; t, t^*) &= -\frac{2}{\partial_0 c_1} \frac{r}{r_0} \int_0^{t^*} \phi(r, r_0; t-\tau) d\tau = \\ &= \left\{ t^* \left[\eta \left(t-t^* - \frac{r_0-r}{c_1} \right) - \eta \left(t-t^* - \frac{r_0+r}{c_1} \right) \right] + \right. \\ &+ \left(t - \frac{r_0-r}{c_1} \right) \eta \left(\frac{r_0-r}{c_1} + t^* - t \right) - \left(t - \frac{r_0+r}{c_1} \right) \eta \left(\frac{r_0+r}{c_1} + t^* - t \right) \Big\} \eta(r_0-r) + \\ &+ \left\{ t^* \left[\eta \left(t-t^* - \frac{r-r_0}{c_1} \right) - \eta \left(t-t^* - \frac{r+r_0}{c_1} \right) \right] + \right. \\ &+ \left(t - \frac{r-r_0}{c_1} \right) \eta \left(\frac{r-r_0}{c_1} + t^* - t \right) - \left(t - \frac{r+r_0}{c_1} \right) \eta \left(\frac{r+r_0}{c_1} + t^* - t \right) \Big\} \eta(r-r_0). \end{aligned} \quad (1.23)$$

The Eq. (1.23) may be interpreted as follows: During the period $0 < t < t^*$ an infinite elastic body containing the spherical surface $r = r_0$ was heated to a constant temperature, the sphere hav-

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Some problem of dynamic ...

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ing a coefficient of thermal dilatation other than the surrounding medium, the elastic properties being the same. If, in the region of the spherical shell $r_1 < r < r_2$ there exists an inclusion of a different coefficient of thermal dilatation from that of the surrounding body, and if the entire body is heated to a uniform temperature during the period $0 \leq t_1^* < t < t_2^*$ then the function determining the dynamic distortion for the passage across the region of the insert is given by the equation

$$\psi_0(r, t; r_1, r_2; t_1^*, t_2^*) = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} [\chi(r, r_0; t, t_2^*) - \chi(r, r_0; t, t_1^*)] dr_0, \quad (1.24)$$

where the function χ is determined by the Eq. (1.23). It is therefore seen that knowledge of the function Φ enables the determination of the displacements fields and thermal stress waves for both continuous and discontinuous point-symmetric variability of the temperature field. The function Φ may be called a point-symmetric

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function of dynamic thermal distortion in an infinite elastic body. Two cases with a finite boundary are considered. For the spherical elastic body $0 \leq r \leq a$ we have

$$\frac{\phi^*}{4\pi r_0^3} = -\frac{\theta_0}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{\text{sh } \zeta s}{\zeta s} \frac{e^{-\zeta s_0}}{r_0} \eta(r_0 - r) + \frac{\text{sh } \zeta s_0}{\zeta s_0} \left[\frac{e^{-\zeta s}}{r} \eta(r - r_0) - \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - 2 \frac{\text{sh } \zeta s}{r} \frac{\varphi(\zeta) e^{-\zeta s}}{1 - \varphi(\zeta) e^{-\zeta s}} \right] \right\}, \quad (2.2)$$

where: $\xi = k, a; s = r/a; s_0 = r_0/a$ and the function $\varphi(\xi)$ is a rational function of the variable .

$$\varphi(\zeta) = [(\zeta + 2\kappa^2)^2 + 4\kappa^2(1 - \kappa^2)] / [(\zeta - 2\kappa^2)^2 + 4\kappa^2(1 - \kappa^2)] \quad (2.3)$$

$$\kappa^2 = c_2^2/c_1^2, \quad 0 < \kappa^2 < 1.$$

here the nucleus of thermo-elastic strain was assumed to appear on the surface $r = r_0 < a$ inside the solid sphere at $t = 0$, and for

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the spherical cavity in the infinite body when the region $r \geq a > 0$ is considered and it is assumed that a nucleus appeared on the surface of the sphere $r = r_0 > a$ which is free from stress, at $t = 0$. Finally a surface nucleus varying periodically in the neighborhood of the spherical cavity has the potential function given by

$$-\frac{\phi e^{-i\omega t}}{\theta_0 r_0^2} = \frac{sh h_1 r}{h_1 r} \frac{e^{-h_1 r_0}}{r_0} \eta(r_0 - r) + \frac{sh h_1 r_0}{h_1 r_0} \frac{e^{-h_1 r}}{r} \eta(r - r_0) - \frac{1}{2 h_1 r_0 r} \left[\frac{1}{\varphi(h_1 a)} e^{-h_1 a(\nu + \epsilon - \eta)} - e^{-h_1 a(\nu + \epsilon)} \right], \quad h_1 = i\omega/c_1. \quad (4.7)$$

There are 19 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 14 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent English-language references read as follows: E. Sternberg and E.L. McDowell, On the steady state thermo-elastic problem for the half-space. Quart. Appl. Math. 4, 14, 1957, 381-398; In.N. Sneddon, F.J. Lockett, On the Steady-State Thermoelastic Problem for the Half Space and the Thick Plate, Quart. Journ. appl. Math., Brown University in press., 1959; E. Sternberg and Card 6/7

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Some problem of dynamic ...

J.G. Chakravorty, Thermal Shock in an Elastic Body with a Spherical Cavity. Quart. Appl. Math. 2, 17, 1959; E. Sternberg, Transient Thermal Stresses in an Infinite Medium with a Spherical Cavity, Proc. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch., 5 B, 60, 1957, 39-49.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, IBTP,
Polish Academy of Sciences

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1959

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Thursday, July 27, 2000

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D242/D301

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AUTHOR:

Ignaczak, Józef (Warsaw)

TITLE:

The axially symmetric boundary value problem of thermoelasticity for a hemispherical shell of any thickness

PERIODICAL: Archiwum mechaniki stosowanej, v. 12, no. 4, 1960,
415 - 435

TEXT: It is shown that the solution to the steady state problem of thermoelasticity for a thick hemispherical shell, in an axially-symmetric temperature field, with the bounding spherical surfaces and the plane annular surface free from stress, can be written as the superposition of the solution of an axially symmetric thermoelastic problem in a semi-infinite space and of a sequence of solutions of the thick hemispherical shell. The semi-infinite thermoelastic problem is solved by a transformation of the solution due to B. Sen for a single nucleus of thermoelastic strain (Ref. 4: Note on the Stres-

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The axially symmetric boundary ...

found that the four infinite systems of equations for the coefficients of the sub-sequence solutions may be solved by considering only two systems, from which the other two sets of coefficients may be obtained directly. There are 8 non-Soviet-bloc references: The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: E.L. McDowell, E. Sternberg, Axisymmetric Thermal Stresses in a Spherical Shell of Arbitrary Thickness, J. Appl. Mech. 24, 1957, 376; B. Sharma, Stresses Due to a Nucleus of Thermoelastic Strain (i) in an Infinite Elastic Solid with Spherical Cavity and (ii) in a Solid Elastic Sphere ZAMP, 2, 8, 1957, 142-150; R.A. Eubanks, Stress Concentration Due to a Hemispherical Pit at a free Surface. J. Appl. Mech. 1, 21, 1954, 57-62; D. Collins, On the Stress Distributions due to Force Nuclei in an Elastic Solid Bounded Internally by a Spherical Hollow and an Elastic Sphere, ZAMP, 11, 1960. X

ASSOCIATION: Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, IBTP
Polish Academy of Sciences

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1960
Card 3/3

IGNACZAK, Jozef (Warsaw)

A plane problem of dynamic thermal distrotion in thermo-
elasticity. Archiw mech 12 no.5/6:763-774 '60.

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of
Basic Technaicl Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

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26.2200

AUTHOR:

Ignaczak, Józef (Warsaw)

TITLE:

Transient thermal stresses in an elastic semi-space
after a number of thermal shock cycles

PERIODICAL:

Archiwum mechaniki stosowanej, v. 13, no. 3, 1961,
327-335

TEXT: The author points out that one-dimensional problems of thermal shocks on the surface of an elastic semi-space treated by V. I. Danilovskaya (Ref. 1: Prikl. Mat. Mekh., 3, 14 (1950), and Ref. 2: Prikl. Mat. Mekh., 3, 16 (1952)) and others concerned only classical dynamic problems of thermoelasticity and did not concern the coupling between the strain field and the temperature field. According to W. Nowacki (Ref. 6: Arch. Mech. Stos., 3, 9 (1957), 325-335) a thermal shock consists in a discontinuity of the temperature in function of time, at the boundary or inside the region. In the present paper, the classical assumptions of dynamic problems of thermoelasticity are made to consider the general one-dimensional case of a finite number of thermal shocks on the boundary of the

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semi-space. In addition, it is assumed that between two successive time-discontinuities the temperature of the boundary can be approximated in a continuous manner by means of straight line segments (where two neighboring cycles may differ by the type of time variability) and that the temperature becomes constant after a certain number of cycles and the stresses vanish with time. For solving the problem, the author assumes that the edge of the semi-space $x \geq 0$ is acted on by successive cycles of thermal shocks uniformly distributed over the bounding plane. The stress $\sigma_1 = \sigma_1(x, t)$ and the temperature $T = T(x, t)$ are functions of the variables x and t only. The author then discusses the equation of motion in stress with the initial and boundary conditions, and the classical one-dimensional heat equation with the initial and boundary conditions. After performing the Laplace transformation the author obtains the solution of the problem for $x \geq 0$ in two equations which, when inverted, give the two equations for the temperature and the stress. The latter two equations are used by the author for further analysis of the problem. The general problem is shown graphically in Fig. 1, which represents three groups of cyclic shocks, each being characterized by a

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D287/D303

Transient thermal stresses...

sudden temperature rise and fall and a state in which it is constant:

$$\begin{aligned} T_0^+ &= T_3^+ = T_6^+, & T_1^- &= T_4^- = T_7^-, & T_1^+ &= T_4^+ = T_7^+, \\ T_2^- &= T_5^- = T_7^-, & T_2^+ &= T_5^+ = T_8^+, & T_3^- &= T_6^- = T_9^-, \\ t_4 - t_3 &= t_1, & t_6 - t_5 &= t_3 - t_2, & t_8 - t_7 &= t_2 - t_1, \\ t_5 - t_4 &= t_2 - t_1, & t_7 - t_6 &= t_1, & t_9 - t_8 &= t_3 - t_2. \end{aligned}$$

These groups end with states of constant temperatures. The author then considers some special cases of successive thermal cycles for the elastic semi-space. He discusses two cases of thermal shock cycles followed by states of constant temperatures, including the particular case where

$$T_0^+ = 0, \quad T_1^+ = T_2^- = T_2^+ \quad \text{which corresponds to a gradual temperature rise}$$

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P/033/01/013/003/003/008

D287/D303

Transient thermal stresses...

from zero to T_1^- at the time t_1 and a sudden cooling of the surface to the temperature T_2^+ for $t > t_1$. In this case, only one stress jump will take place at the moment $t_1 + x_0/c$. The author is concerned with one cycle of thermal shock, beginning with a continuous temperature rise. He then considers three groups of thermal shock cycles repeated in a regular manner, each containing two temperature discontinuity points corresponding to sudden heating and cooling, whereby he assumes that the temperatures of heat and cooling are constant for the entire thermal shock process and that the process ends with the cooling temperature

$$t_1 + t_2 = t_3, \quad 2t_2 = t_4, \quad t_1 + 2t_2 = t_5,$$

$$T_0^+ = T_2^+ = T_4^+ = T_1^- = T_3^- = T_5^-, \quad T_1^+ = T_3^+ = T_5^+ = T_2^- = T_4^-.$$

The author points out that in the case of regularly repeated groups of

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P/033/01/013/003/000/008
D287/D303

Transient thermal stresses...

cycles where the level of heating and cooling is constant in successive time intervals, the stress fatigue in a certain intermediate time interval of the process is more common than at the beginning of the thermal shock cycle and after the temperature becomes constant. There are 4 figures and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: E. Sternberg, Chakravorty, On inertia effects in a transient thermoelastic problem, J. Appl. Mech., 4, 26 (1959); J. E. Michaels, Thermally induced elastic wave propagation in slender bars, Proc. Third U. S. Nat. Congr. Appl. Mech., 1958; J. R. Dietrich, W. H. Zinn, Solid fuel reactors, General Nucl. Engin. Corp., 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media,
IBTP, Polish Academy of Sciences

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1960

Card 5/6

IGNACZAK, Jozef

Transient thermal stresses in an elastic semi-space after a number of thermal shock cycles. Archiw mech 13 no.3:325-327 '61.

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences.

10.3000

1327 2607 2307

P/033/61/013/005/006/006
D265/D302

AUTHOR:

Ignaczak, Józef, and Nowacki, Witold (Warsaw)

TITLE:

Transversal vibrations of a plate, produced by heating

PERIODICAL:

Archiwum mechaniki stosowanej, v. 13, no. 5, 1961,
651-667

TEXT: In this paper equations are derived for the harmonic forced vibrations of a plate thermally excited by the density of the three-dimensional temperature field moment acting along the plate thickness. The longitudinal vibrations are assumed to be independent of the flexural vibrations. Starting from the heat equation

$$\nabla^2 T - \frac{1}{\kappa} \dot{T} = 0, \quad \nabla^2 = \partial_1^2 + \partial_2^2 + \partial_3^2 \quad (1.11)$$

in 3 dimensions coupled and not coupled with the deformation field, the basic equation is given for an infinite plate on elastic form-

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P/033/61/013/005/006/006
D265/D302

Transversal vibrations of ...

mations with a prescribed heat flow across the bounding surfaces harmonically varying in time

$$[(\partial_1^2 + \partial_2^2)^2 - \beta^2 + k]W + (1+\nu)\alpha_t(\partial_1^2 + \partial_2^2)\theta = 0 \quad (1.22)$$

and

$$(\partial_1^2 + \partial_2^2 + \partial_3^2)U - i\eta U = 0, \quad \beta^2 = \frac{\omega^2 \rho h}{N}, \quad \eta = \frac{\omega}{\kappa} \quad (1.23)$$

The problem is also considered for the vibration of a rectangular plate simply supported, or simply supported on the contour and having an additional support inside the plate region along the line parallel to the edge and for the plate of which one end is clamped and the other is simply supported. The thermal vibrations are also considered for a circular plate. An approximate solution is provided for the above problems, consisting in the assumption that

Card 2/3

IGNACZAK, Jozef

A completeness problem for stress equations of motion in the linear elasticity theory. Archiw mech 15 no.2:225-234 '63.

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, and Division of Applied Mathematics, Brown University, Providence, Rhodes Island.

IGNACZAK, Jozef

On the stress equations of motion in linear thermoelasticity.
Archiw mech 15 no.5:691-695 '63

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of
Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

IGNACZAK, J.; CH'U JEN- YI

On the congruency of stress problem formulations in linear elastodynamics. Bul Ac Pol tech 12 no. 1: 1-4 '64.

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of Fundamental Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by W. Nowacki.

IGNACZAK, J.

Dynamic displacement field produced by a point source of heat moving with uniform velocity in an infinite elastic solid. Bul Ac Pol tech 12 no. 3:177-180 '64.

1. Department of Mechanics of Continuous Media, Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by W.Nowacki.

IGNAR, STEFAN

Młodzież chłopska odpowiedzialna za przyszłość wsi. Warszawa, Iskry, 1954.

P. 167 (The peasant youth responsible for the future of rural communities.
illus., ports.)

DA

Not in DLC

SO: Monthly Index of European Accessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11, November 1957

IGNAR, S.

Gospadarka spoldzieini produkcyjnych i POM w powiecie wyrzyskim. (Wyd. 1.) Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn. Rolnictwa i Lesne, 1956. 321. p. (Management of production cooperatives and machine-tractor stations in Wyrzysk District. 1st ed.)

DA

Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October, 1957. Uncl.

IGNAR, Stefan

Purpose, method, and organization of research on areas undergoing industrialization. Review Pol Academy 9 no.1:1-5 Ja-Mar '64

IGNAR, Stefan

Aims, methods, and organization of studies on the regions under industrialization. Nauka polska 12 no.1:54-58 Ja-F '64.

1. Vice President of the Council of Ministers, Warsaw.

VASIL'YEVA, G.A.; POLOVTSEVA, Yu.M.; IGNASHCHENKOVA, N.V.;
ZAF'YANTSEVA, I.N.; SUDNIK, R.M.; PRAVELKOVA, M.L.,
red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, T.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; ALFEEVA, N.A.,
inzh.red.

[Reliability and durability of piston machines; annotated bibliographical index: Soviet and foreign literature published in 1960-1963] Nadezhnost' i dolgo-
vechnost' porshnevnykh mashin; annotirovannyi biblio-
graficheskii ukazatel': otechestvennaya i inostrannaya
literature 1960-1963 gg. Leningrad, Otdel nauchno-
tekhn. informatsii, 1964. 144 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i
konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
Leningradskiy filial.

IGNASHEV, M.S.

Repairing collar nuts. Sbor.rats.predl.vnedr.v proizvod. no.1:55-56
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Bolts and nuts)

L 10749-63
 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS---AFFTC/ASD--JD
 5/0225/63/000/003/0099/0103
 ACCESSION NR: AP3001957

AUTHOR: Ignashev, Ye. P. (Novosibirsk); Kharin, A. U. (Novosibirsk) 54

TITLE: Sintering molybdenum compacts in humidified hydrogen and rolling them into strip

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1963, 99-103

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum powder, compacting, sintering, rolling, molybdenum sheets

ABSTRACT: A production technique has been developed for obtaining 1- to 3-mm thick molybdenum sheets measuring 110 x 110, 130 x 130, 180 x 180, and 180 x 360 mm. The process includes 1) the production of the molybdenum powders, 2) the compacting and sintering of the powders into billets 50 x 200 and 60 x 125 mm with thicknesses of 8-15 mm, and 3) rolling. Powders of the required particle size were produced by the two-stage reduction (with hydrogen) of molybdenum trioxide obtained by roasting ammonium molybdate in air at 450-500°C or by sublimation of molybdenum metal scrap. Depending on the size of the green compacts, the specific compacting pressure was varied from 14.1-49 to 63.7

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001957

million newton/mm²; higher pressures or the use of finer powders at the pressures employed promoted lamination of the compacts. The green compacts were sintered for 1 hr at 1075-1125C and then for 2-3 hr at 1700-1750C. The sintered billets had a uniform, fine-grained structure (15-20 thousand grains/mm² and a density of 9.5-10.5 g/cm³). The billets were heated to 1100-1200C in a hydrogen atmosphere and rolled (without preforming) with a 10-15% reduction per pass into sheets 1.5 to 3.5 mm thick. The hot-rolled sheets were pickled in molten potassium nitrate, surface-conditioned by grinding, and, after heating to 300-400C in air, rolled into strips 1 to 3 mm thick. No lamination, cracking, or rupture was observed during subsequent blanking and stamping. Orig. art. has: 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Jan62

DATE ACQ: 11Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

90R/1/16
Card 2/2

1. 12694-63 EMT(d)/EMP(k)/EMP(q)/EMT(m)/BDS AFFIC/ASD FF-4 JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP3003448 S/0129/63/000/007/0031/0031

AUTHORS: Ignashev, Ye. P.; Kharin, A. U. 63

TITLE: Intermediate annealing of molybdenum wire, 4

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov. no. 7, 1963, 31

TOPIC TAGS: wire annealing, molybdenum wire, bright annealing

ABSTRACT: Basic characteristic of fine molybdenum wire, used for radio tube spiralling, is elongation per unit length. The mechanical properties of molybdenum wire can be improved by heat treatment. Authors established that bright recrystallization/annealing of a 0.23 mm diameter wire assures a sufficiently high and uniform elongation after drawing to 100-30 microns and supplementary annealing. Article contains a figure which shows the effect of annealing temperature for two heats on the elongation per unit. In the case of heat A, the required elongation is attained only at an annealing temperature of 1450-1540C. In the case of heat B, this is not attained, if recrystallization annealing were not carried out. The

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L 12694-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003448

annealing was done by drawing the wire through a tubular hydrogen furnace at a rate of 12-14 meters per minute. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 02Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SOV/137-59-3-5930

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 140 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Blagodatskiy, L. I., Ignashin, V. F., Klimovitskiy, Z. L., Tupitsyn, S. P.

TITLE: A Gantry-type, Two-electrode Machine for Two-sided Spot Welding
(Portal'naya dvukhelektrodnaya mashina dlya dvukhstoronney
tochechnoy svarki)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz Bryanskogo ekon. adm.
r-na, 1958, Nr 1, pp 28-31

ABSTRACT: A machine for resistance spot welding of the sides of all-metal, large-capacity refrigerator cars was developed and adopted at the Bryansk machine-building plant. The machine is capable of performing two spot welds simultaneously. The current for each electrode is supplied from two transformers of a capacity of 150 kva each. Under completely mechanized conditions, the productivity of the machine amounts to 2000 spot welds per hour. The members being welded are 2-4 mm thick. A block diagram of the electrical system is presented together with over-all views of the machine and of the complete installation.

D. F.

Card 1/1

Ignashkina, M.S.
IGNASHKINA, M.S., assistant

Networks of lymph capillaries and vessels in the skin of the face.
(MIRA 11:1)
Trudy ISGMI 9:38-50 '51.

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyeni-
cheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (sav. kafedroy - chl.korr. AMN
SSSR prof. Zhdanov D.A.)
(FACE) (LYMPHATICS)

IGNASHKINA, M.S.

Lymphatic system of the diaphragm in health and pathology. Trudy
LSGMI 65:138-147 '61. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyeni-
cheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof.
V.N.Nadozhdin).

BALASHEV, V.N.; IGNASHKINA, M.S.

Changes in the architectonics of the lymphatic system of the diaphragm in a rabbit with a Brown-Pierce tumor. Arkh.anat., gist 1 embr. 43 no.7:105-110 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - doktor med.nauk V.N. Nadezhdin) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(LYPHATICS) (DIAPHRAGM—CANCER)

BAIASHEV, V.N.; IGNASHKINA, M.S.

lymphatic system of the parathyroid glands in man. Probl. endok.
i gorm. 10 no.5:52-55 3-0 '64. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. V.M. Nadezhdin)
leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TUNITSKIY, L.N., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; IGNASHKOV, A.I.,
kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Electric discharge lighting in an elongated tube. Svetotekhnika
1 no.2:23-26 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod.
(Fluorescent lighting)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051832

...with indicated reduction, and the area of the
that is proportional to the square of the area of the

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051832(

IGNAT, A. M.

IGNAT, A. M.- "Outlines of History of Development of People's Education in the Trans-Carpathian Oblasts During the Years of Soviet Government, (1944-54)." Min of Education Ukraine SSR, Kiev State Pedagogical Inst imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Kiev, 1955 (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

IGNAT, D., ing.

Organisation of goods transportation in the large Rumanian cities.
Rev transport 9 no.10:442-448 0 '62.

IGNAT, Dan, ing.

Technological flow in motorcar garages. Rev transport 10
no.6:263-269 Je '63.

IGNAT, Dan, ing.

Mechanization of loading and unloading operations in the local
transport of goods by automobiles. Rev transp il no.4:173-179 Ap '64.

RUMANIA

IONASCU, Al., Dr, Lt-Col, SATMARI, C., Dr, Col, IGNAT, Fl., Dr, Cpt, and STEFAN, I., Dr, Cpt [Affiliation not given]

"New Laboratory Diagnostic Methods in Leukemias"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 62, No 2, Mar-Apr 66, pp 345-351

Abstract: A survey of the various diagnostic methods for leukemias (aiming at early identification as well as at classification of the type of leukemia involved), with emphasis on the two most useful methods, namely the cytochemical reactions and the determination of Ph1 chromosomes.

Includes one figure and 9 references, of which one Rumanian, one Russian, one German and 6 Western. Manuscript submitted 16 August 1965.

1/1

- 8 -

IGNAT, G.

"Our reserves for increased-maize production."

p. 12 (Drumul Belsugului) No. 6, June 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

Ignat, G.

ROMANIA

CARINISAN, C., Professor; GOLOGAN, I., MD; COMAN, C., MD;
STAN, A., MD; IGNAT, G., MD.

Clinic of Thoracic Surgery, Institute of Medicine and
Pharmacy, Bucharest. (Clinica de chirurgie toracica,
I.M.F.) - (for all)

ucharest, Viata Medicala, No 7, 1 Apr 63, pp 447-450.

"Long-Range Results of Surgical Treatment for Pulmonary
Suppurations."

(5)

S/058/62/000/010/026/093
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Ignat, M.

TITLE: Latest investigations into the structure of elementary particles

PERIODICAL: Referativnyi zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1962, 25, abstract 10B205
("Studii si cercetari stiintifice", Acad. RPR Fil. Iasi. Fiz. si stiinta
tehn.", 1961, v. 12. no. 1, 79 - 93, Rumanian)

TEXT: This is a review of experimental and theoretical data on the struc-
ture of elementary particles. It is noted that the optical model is applicable
to pions and nucleons of sufficiently high energy.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

IGNAT, Margareta

New studies on nuclear matter and its properties. Studii fiz tehn
Iasi 13 no.1:65-79 '62.

L 34900-66

ACC NR: AP6026620

SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/005/0293/0293

AUTHOR: Boral, H.; Ignat, V.

ORG: Instituto for the State Control of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Research (Institutul pentru controlul de stat al medicamentelor si cercetari farmaceutice)

TITLE: Determination of p-acetaminobenzaldehyde-isonicotinoyl-hydrazone in INHA tablets

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 5, 1965, 293

TOPIC TAGS: bromide, bromate, quantitative analysis, pharmacology, drug

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a bromometric method for the direct determination of the active substance from the powdered INHA tablets. The method involves treatment of the powder with an excess of a bromate-bromide mixture in dilute hydrochloric acid medium, followed by retitration of the excess bromine. The method is simple and precise, with an error of ± 2.11 percent. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 005

Cord 1/1

Ignat, V.

SAVEDU, R.

SURNAME (in case); Given Name

Country: Romania

Academic Degree: Pharmacist

Affiliation: --

Source: Bucharest, Pharmacia, No 6, 1961, pp 357-365.

Date: "The Use of Cynophylla Peniculata L. (Saponaria Alba)
Root or of Pure Saponin Extracted from this Root instead
of Primula Root."

Co-authors:

BRADYER-MANOU, Dora, Pharmacist.

IGNAT, V., Pharmacist.

62222-66 SWP(1) RM

FILE NO: AF6031979

SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/66/017/001/0050/0050

AUTHOR: Ignat, V.; Boral, N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination in non-aqueous medium of 1-ethyl, 7-methyl-1,8-naphthiridine,
4-on, 3-carboxylic acid ✓

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 17, no. 1, 1966, 50

TOPIC TAGS: quantitative analysis, organic solvent

ABSTRACT: After testing dimethylformamide, ethylenediamine, methanol, benzene and mixtures of these as solvents for the determination of the product, the authors determined that best results are obtained with ethylene diamine, using ~~alk~~-violet as indicator, or with a 1:2 mixture of dimethyl-formamide and methanol, using thymol blue as indicator. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

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20
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BR

ACCESSION NR: AP4031109

S/0236/64/000/001/0171/0182

AUTHOR: Ignatavichene, I. A.

TITLE: Some peculiarities in the atmospheric circulation of the Baltic region

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy*. Seriya B, no. 1, 1964, 171-182

TOPIC TAGS: climate, Baltic climate, meteorology, northern hemisphere, Baltic sea, climatology

ABSTRACT: The Baltic countries being on the boundary between the sea climate zone of Western Europe and the continental climate zone of Eurasia, the purpose of the author was to compare meteorological data of Vilno, Riga and Tartu for a number of years and to find out the role of the meridional air circulation from the north. This would permit the designation of the Baltic countries to one of the macro-regions. It was found that in the winter, early spring and spring the Baltic belongs to the circulation of the European sector, whereas in summer, fall and early winter it belongs to the Atlantic sector. However, studying the specific data for 1920, a sudden change in this pattern has been observed. During the second half of summer of this period, the influence of the Atlantic

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031109

circulation became preponderant, while in March (and possibly October) the European circulation predominated. This confirms a fact known in the literature that during the 20th century there were two periods with different circulation processes. Circulation patterns and deviations from general rules are consolidated for the 1920-1954 period in comprehensible tables. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, no formulas, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geografii AN Litovskoy SSR (Institute of Geology and Geography AN Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Jul63

DATE ACQ: 29Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042239

S/0236/64/000/002/0105/0113

AUTHOR: Ignataviciene, I., (Ignatavichene, I. A.)

TITLE: Certain characteristics of variations of atmospheric circulation and climate in the Baltic area

SOURCE: AN LSSR. Trudy*. Seriya B, no. 2, 1964, 105-113

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, climate, climatology, atmospheric circulation, precipitation, regional climatology

ABSTRACT: On the basis of data on the general circulation of the atmosphere (the B. L. Dzerdzeyevskiy classification of circulatory mechanisms of the Northern Hemisphere) and data on the frequency and duration of the effect of groups of types of atmospheric circulation over a 56-year period (1899-1954) for the Atlantic regions and Europe (averaged for 10-yr. periods), the author has studied variations of air temperature and precipitation as recorded at Vilnius, Tartu and Riga. The study also included variations in individual groups of circulatory types (westerly zonal, northerly meridional, disruption of zonal flow, southerly meridional and easterly zonal) in January, May, July and October. The results are illustrated by Figures 1-4 of the Enclosure (for clarity, data for only 1 station are shown). Analysis reveals that the relationship between variations in meteorological elements

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042239

and atmospheric circulation is by no means expressed clearly in all cases. The examples presented indicate that this relationship is rather complex and in many cases the variations in the meteorological elements cannot be attributed to any single circulatory group, but to the totality and interrelated character of the processes. On the general background of variations in atmospheric circulation there is a tendency to a change of its character in the middle of the investigated period. For example, in the first half of the investigated period there were individual cases of southerly meridional circulation in July and easterly zonal circulation in January, but later these types of circulation began to appear 2-3 times in a single year. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geografii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (Institute of Geology and Geography, Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Oct63

ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

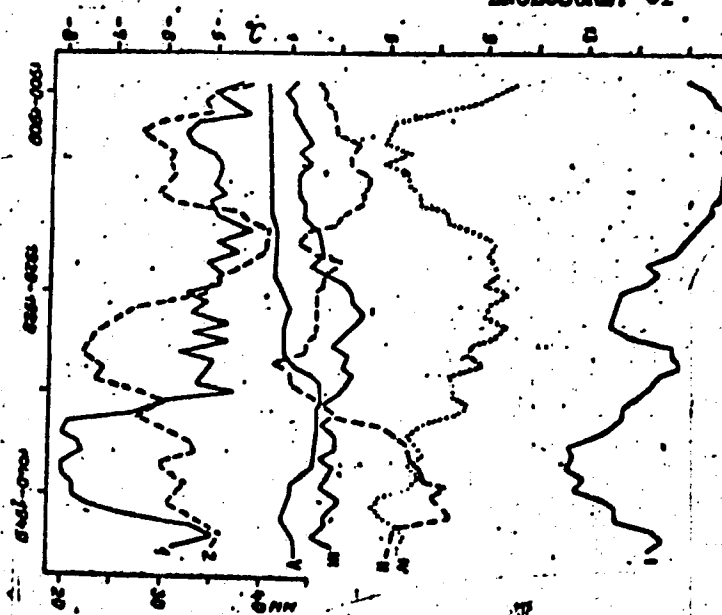
Card 2/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4042239

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1.

Long-term variability of westerly zonal (I), northerly meridional (II), disruption of zonal flow (III), southerly (meridional) and easterly zonal (V), circulation over the Baltic area and of air temperature (1) and precipitation (2) at Vilnius in January.

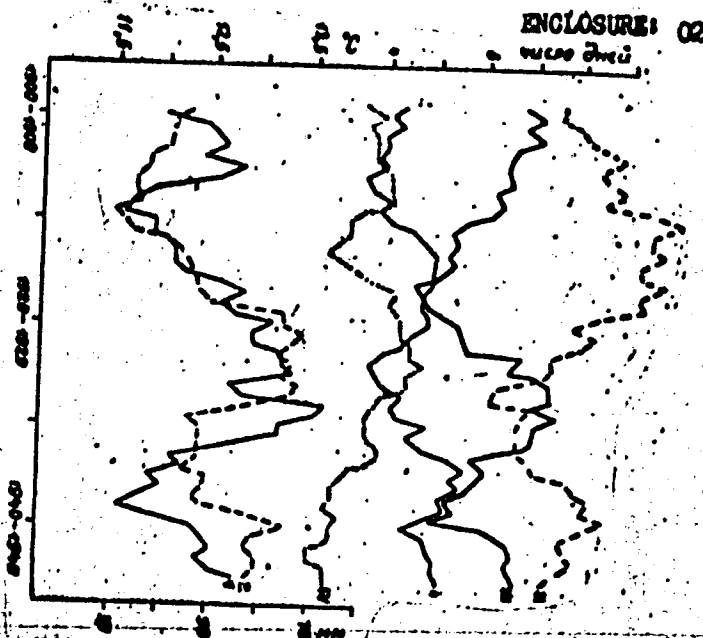


Card 3/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4042239

Fig. 2.

Long-term variability of westerly zonal, northerly meridional, disruption of zonal flow and southerly meridional circulation over the Baltic area and of air temperature and precipitation at Vilnius in May.

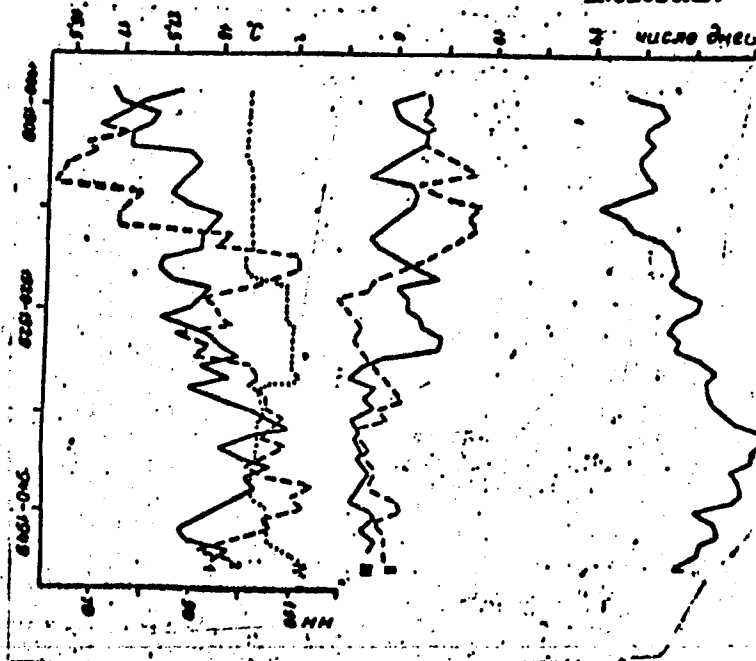


Card. 4/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4042239
Fig. 3.

Long-term variability of
westerly zonal, northerly
meridional, disruption of
zonality and southerly
meridional circulation
over the Baltic area and
of air temperature and
precipitation at Vilnius
in July.

ENCLOSURE: 03



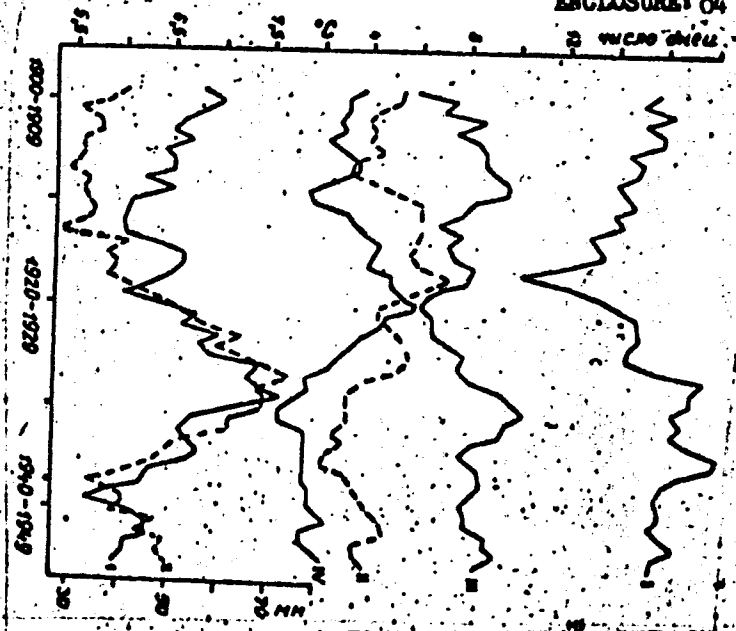
Card 5/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4042239

ENCLOSURE: 04

Fig. 4.

Long-term variability of westerly zonal, northerly meridional, disruption of meridional flow and southerly meridional circulation over the Baltic area and of temperature and precipitation at Vilnius in October.



Card 6/6

^{NY}
IGNIATAVICIUTE, M.

Some new smuts in Lithuania
p. 339

Lietuvos TSR Mokslu adademija. Biologijos institutas. DAREAI. Vilnius
Vol. 3, 1958
Lithuanian, Poland

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

^Y
IGNATYVICHUSE, E.Y., Cand Biol Sci — (also) "Data for the ^f Flora
^A
of ustilagine~~m~~ mushrooms (Ustilaginolae) of the Lithuanian~~ss~~ SSR."
Vil'nyus, 1958. 20 pp with ^{maps} ~~maps~~ (Min of Higher Education USSR.
Vil'nyus State U in V. Kapsukas), (KB, 32-50, 103)

- 12 -

^{11/1}
IGNATAVICIUS, M.

New Lithuanian strains of the fungus Ustilaginales. Liet. TSR Moksl.
akad. darb. [Biol] 1:39-43 '62.
(FUNGI)

GONCHARENKO, G.K.; IGNATCHENKO, A.G.

Improvement of the process of producing the extract of Althaea
radix. Med.prom. 13 no.7:49-50 J1'59. (MIRA 12:10)

1, Dnyar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevtiche-
skiy institut.

(MALLOW)

(EXTRACTION (CHEMISTRY))

IGNATCHENKO, A.T.

NOSOVITSKAYA, S.A.: IGNATCHENKO, A.T.

Article on tablets in the 9th edition of the pharmacopoeia.
Apt.delo 4 no.3:47-50 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.

(PHARMACOPOEIA,
in Russia, section on tablets in 9th edition)
(TABLETS,
in Russian Pharmacopoeia IX)

IGNATCHENKO, I.

Great result of competition. Sov. profsoiuzy 6 no.2:33-36 P '58.
(MIRA 11:3)

1.Pressedatel' komiteta profsoyusa Novo-kubanskoy mashinno-
traktornoy stantsii Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(Agriculture)

IGNATCHENKO, N.A.

Petrographic varieties of Mesozoic coal and some characteristics of coal accumulation in the Yakutsk-Kangalasy area of the Lena coal basin. *Izv. vost. fil. AN SSSR* no.12:15-26 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Yakutskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Yakutia--Coal--Geology)

AUTHOR: Ignatchenko, N. A.

20-118-5-47/59

TITLE: A Neogene Coal Accumulation in the Basin of the Lower Course of the Aldan River (Neogenovoye uglenakopleniye v basseynе nizhnego techeniya r. Aldan)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5, pp. 1011-1017 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was stated, that the neogene sediments comprise a wide area at the lower course of the Aldan river as well as on the Lena river inclusive of its left tributaries (figure 1). The sediments are deposited on the washed out surface of the Jurassic and Lower Carboniferous rocks and are covered by Quaternary and Alluvial sea- and purely Alluvial sediments. At the right bank of the Aldan Neogene is lying below glacial sediments. The Neogene cross-section begins with a sandy mass, not containing fauna. Great wood fragments turned brown were found as plant remains. Width of from 150 - 381 m. On this a characteristic alternation of beds consisting of sand, aleurite, aleurite clay and little carbonized coal is lying. The width of the coal containing layers increases to the north, reaching 305 meters. South of the Aldan river these sediments wedge out.

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A Neogene Coal Accumulation in the Basin of the Lower

20-118-5-47/59

Course of the Aldan River

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000

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The layers free from coal and those containing coal form a lithological complex. It possesses a width of 680 m and was separated out as Tandinskaya suite by the author. Numerous pollen and spore analyses speak in favor of a Miocene-Pliocene age. Badly assorted sands are lying on the Tandinskaya suite, with a width of from 140 - 150 m, denoted as Bayaginskaya suite by the author. Spore and pollen analyses and coniferous cones as well as nuts without doubt indicate a Pliocene age. In the Neogene sediments cycles are determined by quite regular successions of lithologic complexes and types of rock. Such cycles (macrocycles) of first order are represented by the mentioned Tandinskaya and Bayaginskaya suites. These macrocycles are distinctly classified into several cycles of lower order. The depression filled up by Neogene with respect to its structure appertains to the south eastern part of the Priverkhoyanskiy border downwarping. One of the most closely investigated flexures of this area is represented by the asymmetric anticlinal on the lower reach of the West-Gradyga river with an east-western direction. It is about 40 km long. Lower Carboniferous rocks with gradient angles up to about 30 - 40° were explored in their core in the vicinity of their vaulting. The anticlinal developed during the Neogene sedimentation and later as well. Two great flexures are known on the right bank of the Aldan river,

Card 2/4

COURSE OF THE ALGON RIVER

CU-118-3-47/59

least 100 milliard tons on the area explored by drillings. The total reserve may amount to the two-or threefold. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 0 references.

ASSOCIATION: Yakutskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Yakutsk Branch of the AS USSR)

PRESENTED: September 4, 1957, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician.

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1957.

Card 4/4

IGNATCHENKO, N.A.

Composition and metamorphism of coals in the southern part of the Lena coal basin. Sov.geol. 2 no.3:93-100 Mr '59.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 (CIA-RDP86-00513R00051832)

1. Yakutskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Lena Valley--Coal geology)

IGNATCHENKO, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; CHERSKIY, N.V., otv.red.; MISHINA,
R.L., red.isd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Geological structure and coal deposits of the western part of the
Lena coal basin] Geologicheskoe stroenie i ugol'nye mestorozhde-
niia zapadnoi chasti Lenskogo ugol'nogo basseina. Moskva, Akad.
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(Lena Basin--Coal geology)

IGNATCHENKO, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; CHERSKIY, N.V., otv. red.;
MISHINA, N.L., red. izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Geology and formation of the Yakutsk-Kangalassy region;
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CHUDINOV, G.M., kand. ekon. nauk, st. nauchnyy sotr.; POPOV, R.A., laborant; CHISTYAKOV, G.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; CHUGUNOV, B.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; LI, G.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; IGNATCHENKO, N.A., otv. red.; SOLOV'YEVA, Ye.P., tekhn. red.

[Power resources of the Yakut A.S.S.R.] *Energeticheskie resursy Iakutskoi ASSR. Pod obshchim rukovodstvom G.M.Chudinova. Iakutsk, Iakutskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 265 p. (MIRA 16:1)*

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Yakutskiy filial, Yakutsk. Otdel energetiki. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otделom energetiki Yakutskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye (for Chudinov). 3. Otdel energetiki Yakutskogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (for all except Ignatchenko, Solov'yeva).
(Yakutia—Power resources)

IGNATCHENKO, N.A.

The Lena-Aldan pre-Cambrian ledge and its role in the formation of
the Verkhoyansk fold area and the Verkhoyansk marginal trough.
Nauch. soob. IAFAN SSSR no.1:5-12 '58. (MIRA 17:1)

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USSR/Metallurgy - Cast Iron, Casting, May 52
Methods

"Casting Into Vibrating Molds," N. M. Ignatchenko,
A. M. Men'ok, E. M. Sovsimov, Engineers, Nikolayev
Plant of Road-Bldg Machines

"Litey Proizvod" No 5, pp 26, 27

Briefly describes vibration method for settling liq-
uid metal in green sand molds to improve mech prop-
erties of metal and decrease defectiveness of cast-
ings in respect to gas and shrinkage cavities and
sand inclusions. Discusses application of method

for casting 75-kg windlass-brake drum out of gray
cast iron.

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